

DED

DEDICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are dedicate
To nothing temporal. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him,
leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts,
which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh
as a thing dedicate and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *n. f.* [*deditio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been
so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in
the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them,
to make any great ado for their dedication. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
Among public solemnities there is none so glorious as that
under the reign of king Solomon, at the dedication of the
temple. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 49.*

2. A fervile address to a patron.
Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope, Epist. xi.*

DEDICATOR. *n. f.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his
work to a patron with compliment and servility.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome dedicators. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
DEDICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication;
complimentary; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a dedicatory one;
but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDITION. *n. f.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any
thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon
terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the
conquered. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one
event to another.

O goddess, say, shall I deduce my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential prepositions.
Reason is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown
truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall
naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I deduce,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring. *Thomson's Spring, l. 575.*

DEDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the
collection of reason; consequential preposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those
deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of
revelation. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; con-
sequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet
shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and
the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are ap-
parently deducible from its formation. *Burton's Theol. of the Earth.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable
to, or deducible from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are deducible
from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of de-
duction. *Diſc.*

TO DEDUCT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We deduct from the computation of our years, that part of
our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his deducted spirit,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Consequential collection;
consequence; preposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind
of consequence, as by long circuit of deduction it may be that
even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such deductions
from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well
informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not
resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret deduction;
but what this deduction should be, or by what mediums this
knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glauco. Scyth.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and
made such deductions from them, as I have not hitherto met
with. *Boyle's Sept. Chym.*

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All crofs and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by
clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Tes-
tament. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have
suggested it even to those who never much attended to deduc-
tions of reason. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair deductions, see to what they mount. *Pope's Essay.*

DEDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deductible; that which is
or may be deduced from a position premised.

DEDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by
regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our days, which
is not either directly expressed, or deductively contained in this
work. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 8.*

DEED. *n. f.* [*baed*, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's deed. *Shakespeare.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain. *Dryden.*

The fame had not consented to the counsel and deed. *Luke.*

We are not excluded from the expectation of reward for our
charitable deeds. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milt.*

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwell,
Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and deed created free. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate
it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommu-
nication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary
to their own former deeds and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was im-
peached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the deeds, by
which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very deed I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action;
without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Instantly, he cry'd, your female discord end,
Ye deedless boasters! and the song attend. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO DEEM. *v. n.* part. *deem*, or *deemed*. [*deem*, Saxon; *doemen*, Dutch; *deeman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude
upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
'Till partial Paris dempt it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Do me not dy,

Ne deem thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. Stanz. 12.*

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to deem of her desert aspire. *Spenser, Sonnet 84.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we
may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be deem'd

A god, leap'd fondly into Etna flames. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I deem him less than god. *Dryden's Virg. Post.*

Nature disturb'd,

Is deem'd vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

DEEM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion.
Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart:
—I true! how now! what wicked deem is this? *Shakespeare.*

DEEMSTER. *n. f.* [from *deem*.] A judge; a word yet in use in
Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [*deep*, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set deep, and
in watery grounds more shallow. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as deep as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel,
found, *4*

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found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many
fathoms deep into the water, the upper part of his hand, on
which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

Strikes deeper; grows with more pernicious root. *Sh. Macb.*

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale
were very deep. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink deep, and fcur thy brain. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind
must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and
thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into
a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How deep you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakespeare.*

The spirit of deep prophecy he hath. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

He's meditating with two deep divines. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects deep
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I do not discover the helps which this great man of deep
thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With deeper silence, or with more regard. *Dryden's Silenius.*

10. Dark coloured.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread. *Dryden's Fab.*

11. Having a great degree of himself, or gloom, or sadness.

Their deep poverty abounded into the riches of their libe-
rality. *2 Cor. viii. 2.*

And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen. ii. 21.*

12. Bass; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are deeper
and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open
air. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 152.*

DEEP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above,
who sheweth his wonders in the deep. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the deep. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In deep of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakespeare.*

The deep of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak. Jul. Caf.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in deep of night. *Philips.*

TO DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from
the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and deepen the bed
of the Tiber. *Addison's Travels.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must deepen your colours so, that the orpiment may
be the highest. *Peachment on Drawing.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and
loud voice.

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakespeare.*

Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that deep-mouth'd sea. *Shak.*

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouth'd train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [*deep* and *mus*.] Contemplative; lost in
thought.

But he deep-musing o'er the mountains stray'd,

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Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DEEPLY. *adj.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures,
and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

Those impressions were made when the brain was more
susceptive of them: they have been deeply engraven at the
proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not care-
lessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or
sadness.

He sighed deeply in his spirit. *Mark viii. 12.*

Kloocks to deeply hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And deeply mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the deeply red juice of buckthorn berries,
I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had deeply offended both
his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

DEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface;
profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the
deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because
they had no deepness of earth. *Matt. xiii. 5.*

DEER. *n. f.* [*deor*, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonic; *θēr*, Greek.]

That class of animals which is hunted for venison, contain-
ing many subordinate species.

You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open
my lodge. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The pale that held my lovely deer. *Waller.*

TO DEFACE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze;
to ruin; to disfigure.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond. *Shakespeare.*

Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though defac'd, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only rise;
'Tis he whose fury shall deface
The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFAACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury;
raffure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor
men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity;
and the defacement, sin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFACTION. *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; vi-
olator.

That foul defacer of God's handywork,
Thy womb let loose, to chafe us to our graves. *Sh. R. III.*

DEFAULANCE. *n. f.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miscar-
riage; a word not in use.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy defai-
lance. *Glauco. Scyth. c. 2.*

TO DEFALCATE. *v. a.* [from *defalc*, a fickle; *defalquer*,
French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pen-
sion or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFALCATION. *n. f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abate-
ment; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare,
and without any defalcation. *Addison's Spectator, N. 487.*

TO DEFALKE. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to
lop away.

What he defalks from some insipid fin, is but to make some
other more gufful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMATION. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or
bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure;
detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful speeches, or con-
tumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an
ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to
writing, as by defamatory libels; and also to deeds, as by re-
proachful postures, signs and gestures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis defamation but to say, that's he. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction
and defamation, and many malicious spies are searching into
the actions of a great man. *Addison's Spectator, N. 256.*

DEFAMATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to
defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of defamatory reports.

Government of the Tongue, sect. 5.